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QUARTERLY ESTIMATE OF THE PRODUCTION OF AIRCRAFT IN THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC JULY-SEPTEMBER 1957

CIA/RR IP-570

4 November 1957

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Office of Research and Reports

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FOREWORD

This report is the tenth in a series to be issued on a quarterly basis summarizing production of aircraft in the Sino-Soviet Bloc. The estimates presented are issued to satisfy the request of consumers for 25X1B the most recent estimates of production of aircraft in the Bloc and are intended to supersede those contained in previous ORR publications. Changes in the present estimate from past estimates are the results of more recent intelligence information.

25X1B

No

interagency coordination has been attempted, and no dissemination of this report outside CIA is planned.

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QUARTERLY ESTIMATE OF THE PRODUCTION OF AIRCRAFT IN THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC JULY-SEPTEMBER 1957*

1. Trends in Production.

In the third quarter of 1957, estimated production of aircraft, by number, in the Sino-Soviet Bloc decreased approximately 12 percent from production in the previous quarter.** In terms of airframe weight, a decrease of about 6 percent was noted in Bloc production from the second quarter of 1957. These decreases were a result of lowered production of fighter aircraft occasioned by plant changeovers to production of newer types of fighters. Slightly more than 44 percent of the aircraft produced by the Bloc during the third quarter of 1957 are believed to have been combat types.***

2. Production in the USSR.

The Soviet share of estimated total production by the Sino-Soviet Bloc during the third quarter of 1957 decreased about 5 percent from that of the previous quarter.**** Of the 1,700 aircraft estimated to have been produced by the Bloc in the third quarter of 1957, about 1,300 aircraft, or approximately 75 percent, were produced in the USSR. About 90 percent of the estimated total production of aircraft in the Bloc, by airframe weight, took place in the USSR, again indicating that the Satellites produce relatively lighter aircraft than the USSR. Of the estimated total production of combat aircraft in the Bloc during the third quarter of 1957, almost 87 percent is believed to have been produced in the USSR.

^{*} The estimates and conclusions contained in this report represent the best judgment of ORR as of 1 October 1957.

^{**} Estimated production of aircraft in the Sino-Soviet Bloc from 1955 through the third quarter of 1957 is given by number in Table 1, p. 6, below, and by airframe weight in Table 2, p. 7, below.

^{***} For the purposes of this report, combat types include bomber, fighter, and ground-attack aircraft. Other aircraft such as helicopters and transports have uses under both combat and noncombat conditions.

**** Estimated production of aircraft in the USSR from 1955 through the third quarter of 1957 is given by number in Table 3, p. 8, below, and by airframe weight in Table 4, p. 9, below.

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It is estimated that total US production of combat aircraft during the third quarter of 1957 exceeded that of the USSR by almost 30 percent in terms of numbers and by about 32 percent in terms of airframe weight. Decreased production of fighter aircraft in the USSR accounts for most of the difference in favor of the US.*

Recent intelligence information has made several major changes necessary in previously published estimates of Soviet production of aircraft. Analysis of information from plant sightings at Moscow Airframe Plant No. 23 indicates that probably 8 Bisons were produced at the plant during the first quarter of 1957, 9 during the second quarter, and 9 during the third quarter. Although the estimated cumulative production of 74 Bisons** has not changed as a result of these sightings, there is a change in the previously published estimate stating that 9 Bisons were produced during the first quarter of 1957 and 8 during the second quarter. Observation of the plant airfield on 24 September 1957 revealed one Bison with a short nose and a dihedral in the horizontal stabilizer. This observation is the first evidence of a possible change in configuration since June 1956. Although little intelligence is available regarding the Bear (Tu-95) heavy turboprop bomber, production of the Bear is estimated to be continuing at the rate of six aircraft per quarter at Kuybyshev Airframe Plant No. 18. Estimated cumulative production of the Bear is now 57 aircraft. Production of the Badger (Tu-16) jet medium bomber is believed to be continuing at a constant rate at Kuybyshev Airframe Plant No. 1 and at Kazan' Airframe Plant No. 22. Production of the Badger at Voronezh Airframe Plant No. 64 is believed to have ceased during the third quarter of 1957. Observation of the Voronezh East Airfield on 29 August 1957 revealed no aircraft in the area. In addition, Voronezh Airframe Plant No. 64 is believed to have initiated series production of a new transport and therefore should have phased out production of Badger aircraft.

The increased emphasis placed by the USSR on the development of transport aircraft again was apparent in July 1957 when four new-type transports were exhibited at Vnukovo Airfield in Moscow. Of these,

^{*} Production of combat aircraft in the USSR from 1955 through the third quarter of 1957 is compared with that in the US by number in Figure 1, inside back cover, and by airframe weight in Figure 2, inside back cover. For additional comparison, US military acceptances from 1955 through the third quarter of 1957 are given by number in Table 6, p. 11, below, and by airframe weight in Table 7, p. 12, below. ** Estimated cumulative production of selected Soviet aircraft through the third quarter of 1957 is given in Table 5, p. 10, below.

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two are believed to be currently in series production in the USSR -the Tu-104A tourist version of the 2-engine jet transport Camel (Tu-104) and the 4-engine turboprop transport Cat (Ukraina). It i25X1B estimated that the Tu-104A is in production at Omsk Airframe Plant No. 166 and at Khar'kov Airframe Plant No. 135, both of these plants having been identified previously as production sites for Camel air-Voronezh

craft. Airframe Plant No. 64, which reportedly was to begin production of transport aircraft in 1957, is estimated to have begun series production of a new type of transport, possibly the Cat, in July 1957. Seven prototypes of the Cat are estimated to have been completed at Kiev Airframe Plant No. 473 by the end of the third quarter of 1957. The 4engine jet transport Cooker (Tu-110) and the 4-engine turboprop transport engine jet transport cooker (10-110) and the 4-engine our oprop of the decoration of to be in series production as of 1 October 1957.

The prototype of the Coot reportedly was constructed at Moscow indicates that Moscow Airframe Plant No. 30 probably has decreased its Airframe Plant No. 30. Because analysis output of the Crate (I1-14) piston transport in the past year, it is possible that the plant may be preparing for series production of the

Recent sightings at Rostov Airframe Plant No. 168 confirm that the plant is not engaged in production of aircraft. A report of August 1957 Coot. described the factory airfield as "disused" and the assembly area buildings as closed. Observation of Rostov Airframe Plant No. 168 in September 1957 revealed no change within the plant area or in the condition of the airfield. Production of the Fresco (MIG-17) jet fighter at Toilisi Airframe Plant No. 31 is estimated to have ceased during the second quarter of 1957. Two recent observations of the plant area and the adjoining airfield have revealed apparent inactivity at the plant and no aircraft on the airfield. It is estimated that Tbilisi Airframe Plant No. 31 has begun series production of a new type of fighter, probably of Mikoyan design. No observations have been made of Gor'kiy Airframe Plant No. 21 since May 1957. At that time, 12 swept-tail fighter-size aircraft were glimpsed in the plant area. Although the impression was that these aircraft were Farmers (MIG-19's), the observer could not rule out the possibility that they might have been a new type of aircraft such as the Fitter or the Faceplate. Since series production of some of the new jet fighters which were shown for the first time at the Tushino Air Show of June 1956 has long been expected in Soviet

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airframe plants, it is estimated that Gor'kiy Airframe Plant No. 21 also has started series production of a new jet fighter. Although not identified as to type, based on the past association of the plant with Mikoyan fighters, the aircraft probably is of Mikoyan design.

3. Production in the European Satellites and in Communist China.

In the third quarter of 1957 the European Satellites produced an estimated total of about 420 aircraft, or approximately 25 percent of the total production of aircraft in the Sino-Soviet Bloc.* Czecho-slovakia and Poland are still the largest producers among the Satellites, accounting for about 70 percent and 20 percent, respectively, or a combined total of almost 91 percent of Satellite production of aircraft by number.

Numerous unconfirmed reports were received during the third quarter of 1957, allegedly revealing activities by the Czechoslovaks relating to the production of a more modern jet fighter than the Fagot (MIG-15). The Farmer (MIG-19) is the type most frequently on what appears to be a reduction in the number of Fagots produced by been observed at the plant. Until information is received which will the third quarter of 1957 the Czechoslovaks substantially reduced production of the Fagot. It is estimated that production of the Midget Production of the Crate (II-14) piston transport is believed to be continuing at a steadily accelerating rate.

Production of the Fresco (MIG-17) jet fighter at the Mielec Airframe Plant in Poland is estimated to have begun in November 1956. Although the plant had long been expected to enter the Fresco program, confirmatory intelligence was lacking until an observation of the plant in August 1957 revealed 12, and possibly 24, Frescos on the plant airfield. Production of Fagot aircraft at the plant is estimated to have ceased during the first quarter of 1957.

East German production of Crate transports during the third quarter of 1957 is estimated to have continued to be restricted by

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^{*} Estimated production of aircraft in the European Satellites from 1955 through the third quarter of 1957 is given by number in Table 8, p. 13, below, and by airframe weight in Table 9, p. 14, below.

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slow deliveries of supplies and by difficulties in overcoming some technological obstacles. A modest expansion of plant facilities at the Dresden/Klotzsche Aircraft Plant, a Crate production site, is continuing. It is believed, however, that this expansion will not affect the rate of production of aircraft significantly in the foreseeable future.

Hungarian production of Max (Yak-18) trainers is estimated to have been resumed during the second quarter of 1957 after an interruption in production occasioned by the Hungarian uprising in October 1956. Production is estimated to have increased slightly during the third quarter of 1957.

Analysis of recent information indicates that Communist China probably has not been engaged in domestic production of aircraft. It was previously estimated that the facility of Nan-chang was producing the Max trainer. Subsequent information indicates that the activity at this facility probably was final assembly of parts supplied by the USSR rather than domestic production of the aircraft. It is believed that the Nan-chang plant is used currently as a repair facility for jet aircraft rather than as a production site. Little confirmed information concerning the jet aircraft industry of China has been received during the third quarter of 1957. The Chinese claimed to have exhibited large numbers of "China-made" jet aircraft on the 30th anniversary of the Peoples Liberation Army in August 1957. Although it is estimated that these aircraft probably were assembled rather than produced in China, it is believed that the Chinese Communists will produce the Fresco domestically before the end of 1957. Considering the high degree of interest in the aviation program in China and the repeated claims of production, however, it is possible that the Chinese actually may enter series production of the Fresco somewhat earlier.

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Estimated Production of Aircraft in the Sino-Soviet Bloc, by Number a/
1955 Through the Third Quarter of 1957

					Units
Type of Aircraft	1955	1956	1st Quarter of 1957	2d Quarter of 1957	3d Quarter of 1957
Jet bomber					
Heavy Medium Light	21 350 790	25 470 330	8 120 64	9 120 44	9 110 18
Turboprop bomber					
Heavy	8	24	6	6	6
Jet fighter Transport	3,800	3,300	880	830	600
Jet Turboprop Piston	6 0 740	27 3 1,100	9 3 310	9 3 300	9 9 280
Trainer					
Jet Piston	1,200 780	800 800	200 200	210 210	210 220
Other <u>b</u> /	400	500	150	180	210
Total	8,100	7,500	1,900	1,900	1,700

a. Figures are rounded to two significant digits. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sum of the rounded components.b. Helicopters, gliders, seaplanes, and utility aircraft.

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Table 2 Estimated Production of Aircraft in the Sino-Soviet Bloc, by Weight \underline{a} 1955 Through the Third Quarter of 1957

	·		Thousa	nd Pounds of Ai	rframe Weight
Type of Aircraft	1955	1956	lst Quarter of 1957	2d Quarter of 1957	3d Quarter of 1957
Jet bomber					
Heavy Medium Light	2,300 18,000 14,000	2,800 24,000 6,000	890 5,900 1,200	1,000 6,100 800	1,000 5,600 330
Turboprop bomber					
Heavy	720	2,200	540	540	540
Jet fighter Transport	29,000	30,000	8,200	7,800	6,000
Jet Turboprop Piston	370 0 3,100	1,700 94 9,800	560 120 2,900	560 120 2,700	560 1,600 2,600
Trainer					
Jet Piston	9,100 1,600	5,000 1,600	1,300	1,300 410	1,300 420
Other <u>b</u> /	4,000	3,900	920	960	890
Total	82,000	87,000	23,000	22,000	21,000

<sup>a. Figures include production of spare parts and are rounded to two significant digits. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sum of the rounded components.
b. Helicopters, gliders, seaplanes, and utility aircraft.</sup>

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Table 3 Estimated Production of Aircraft in the USSR, by Number $\underline{a}/$ 1955 Through the Third Quarter of 1957

					Units
Type of Aircraft	<u> 1955</u>	1956	lst Quarter of 1957	2d Quarter of 1957	3d Quarter of 1957
Jet bomber					
Heavy Medium Light	21 350 790	25 470 330	8 120 64	9 120 կկ	9 110 18
Turboprop bomber					
Heavy	8	24	6	6	6
Jet fighter Transport	3,200	2,900	790	720	500
Jet Turboprop Piston	6 0 7 ¹ 40	27 3 1,100	9 3 290	9 3 280	9 9 240
Trainer					
Jet Piston	920 340	500 360	130 90	130 90	130 90
Other <u>b</u> /	380	400	120	130	130
Total	6,800	6,100	1,600	1,500	1,300

<sup>a. Figures are rounded to two significant digits. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sum of the rounded components.
b. Helicopters, gliders, and seaplanes.</sup>

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Table 4 Estimated Production of Aircraft in the USSR, by Weight $\underline{a}/$ 1955 Through the Third Quarter of 1957

			Thousar	nd Pounds of Air	rframe Weight
Type of Aircraft	1955	1956	lst Quarter of 1957	2d Quarter of 1957	3d Quarter of 1957
Jet bomber					
Heavy Medium Light	2,300 18,000 14,000	2,800 24,000 6,000	890 5,900 1,200	1,000 6,100 800	1,000 5,600 330
Turboprop bomber				•	
Heavy	720	2,200	540	540	540
Jet fighter Transport	26,000	27,000	7,600	7,100	5,300
Jet Turboprop Piston	370 0 3,100	1,700 94 9,500	560 120 2,600	560 120 2,300	560 1,600 2,000
Trainer					
Jet Piston	7,100 400	3,200 430	830 110	860 110	870 110
Other <u>b</u> /	4,000	3,800	870	890	760
Total	76,000	81,000	21,000	20,000	19,000

<sup>a. Figures include production of spare parts and are rounded to two significant digits. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sum of the rounded components.
b. Helicopters, gliders, and sesplanes.</sup>

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Table 5 Estimated Cumulative Production of Selected Aircraft in the USSR $\underline{a}/$ Through the Third Quarter of 1957

		Units
Model	Type of Aircraft	Production to 1 October 1957
Badger	Jet medium bomber	1,300
Beagle	Jet light bomber	6,000
Bear	Turboprop heavy bomber	57 <u>b</u> /
Bison	Jet heavy bomber	74
Camel	Jet transport	60
Crate	Piston transport	850
Farmer	Jet fighter	2,500
Flashlight	Jet all-weather interceptor	1,700
Fresco	Jet fighter	10,000
Horse	Helicopter	43
Hound	Helicopter	590
New fighter	Jet fighter	14
New transport	Turboprop transport	18

a. Figures are rounded to two significant digits.

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b. This figure includes seven prototypes seen in July 1955.

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Table 6
US Military Aircraft Acceptances, by Number a/
1955 Through the Third Quarter of 1957

					Units
Type of Aircraft	1955	1956	lst Quarter of 1957	2d Quarter of 1957	3d Quarter of 1957 b/
Bomber					
Heavy Medium Light	3 ⁴ 530 155	75 505 105	32 67 14	35 50 0	55 48 0
Ground attack Fighter Transport Trainer Other c/	631 4,017 536 1,439 701	469 2,656 362 843 1,098	110 604 47 191 296	94 728 56 183 311	60 677 54 192 373
Total	8,043	6,113	1,361	1,457	1,459

a. The source of these figures is the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics), Statistics Branch, <u>US Military Aircraft Acceptances</u>, 1953 - September 1957, Number and Airframe Weight, September 1957, CONFIDENTIAL.

b. Includes preliminary data for September 1957.

c. Helicopters, flying boats, amphibians, and lighter-than-air.

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Table 7 US Military Aircraft Acceptances, by Weight a/ 1955 Through the Third Quarter of 1957

			Thousar	nd Pounds of Air	frame Weight
Type of Aircraft	1955	1956	lst Quarter of 1957	2d Quarter of 1957	3d Quarter of 1957 b/
Bomber					
Heavy Medium Light	3,853 26,377 2,724	8,442 22,525 1,975	3,598 2,649 268	3,936 1,693 0	6,177 1,757 0
Ground attack Fighter Transport Trainer Other c/	6,034 43,161 20,697 7,453 4,397	4,803 30,588 13,104 3,283 5,292	985 7,143 1,703 867 1,113	1,061 8,463 2,357 832 1,159	911 7,999 2,321 963 1,357
Total	114,696	90,012	18,326	19,501	21,485

a. The source of these figures is the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics), Statistics Branch, <u>US Military Aircraft Acceptances</u>, 1953 -September 1957, Number and Airframe Weight, September 1957, CONFIDENTIAL. b. Includes preliminary data for September 1957.

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c. Helicopters, flying boats, amphibians, and lighter-than-air.

Table 8

Estimated Production of Aircraft in the European Satellites, by Number a/
1955 Through the Third Quarter of 1957

						Units
Country	Type of Aircraft	<u> 1955 </u>	1956	lst Quarter of 1957	2d Quarter of 1957	3d Quarter of 1957
Czechoslovakia	Jet fighter Jet trainer Piston trainer Transport Other	240 310 360 0 22	220 310 360 13 96	75 75 91 12 30	75 75 91 15 40	45 75 91 24 60
Total		940	1,000	<u>280</u>	300	300
Poland	Jet fighter Piston trainer Light helicopter	330 36 0	260 36 10	23 9 4	36 9 9	55 9 21
Total		370	300	<u>36</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>85</u>
Rumania Hungary East Germany	Piston trainer Piston trainer Transport	2년 2년 2년	24 20 5	9 0 3	12 10 6	18 15 6
Grand total		1,400	1,400	<u>330</u>	<u>380</u>	420

a. Figures are rounded to two significant digits. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sum of the rounded components.

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Table 9

Estimated Production of Aircraft in the European Satellites, by Weight a/
1955 Through the Third Quarter of 1957

				Thousand Pounds of Airframe Weig			
Country	Type of Aircraft	<u> 1955 </u>	1956	lst Quarter of 1957	2d Quarter of 1957	3d Quarter of 1957	
Czechoslovakia	Jet fighter Jet trainer Piston trainer Transport Other	1,400 1,900 1,100 0	1,300 1,800 1,100 220 140	440 460 270 210 41	440 460 270 260 51	280 460 270 410 70	
Total		4,500	4,600	1,400	1,500	1,500	
Poland	Jet fighter Piston trainer Light helicopter	2,000 37	1,500 37 28	160 9 11	270 9 25	410 9 58	
Total		2,000	1,600	180	300	480	
Rumania Hungary East Germany	Piston trainer Piston trainer Transport	22 17 0	22 20 86	8 0 52	11 10 100	16 15 100	
Grand total		6,500	<u>6,300</u>	1,700	1,900	2,100	

a. Figures include production of spare parts and are rounded to two significant digits. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sum of the rounded components.

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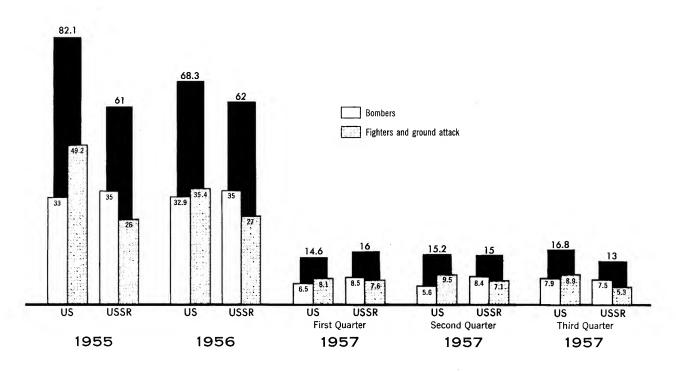
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Figure 2

US^a and USSR^b

PRODUCTION OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT, BY WEIGHT $^{\rm d}$ 1955 Through the Third Quarter of 1957

(Million pounds of airframe weight)



^aUS totals include preliminary data for September 1957.

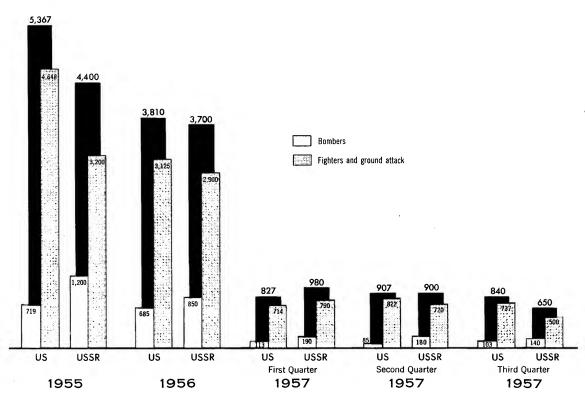
Bombers and fighters.

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bUSSR totals are rounded.

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US a and USSR b PRODUCTION OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT, BY NUMBER 1955 Through the Third Quarter of 1957



a US totals include preliminary data for September 1957.

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Figure 1

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b USSR totals are rounded.
c Bombers and fighters.

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